

ADVANCE REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES 1963



C. F. S. No. 3450

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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**ADVANCE REPORT ON THE FISHERIES
OF THE UNITED STATES, 1963**

By E. A. Power

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This is a report issued in advance of
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A Preliminary Review - C.F.S. No. 3500

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U. S. FISHERIES - 1963

Review

U. S. fishermen took 4.65 billion pounds of fish, shellfish, and other aquatic products in 1963--with an ex-vessel value to the fishermen of about \$388 million. Although the 1963 catch was about 600 million pounds and \$9 million less than in 1962, the value was second only to the \$397 million paid fishermen in that year.

The catch taken for human food was 2.45 billion pounds while the catch taken for industrial uses (meal, oil, bait, animal food, etc.) totaled 2.20 billion pounds. Compared with 1962, the 1963 catch for human food declined nearly 100 million pounds and the catch for industrial purposes was over 500 million pounds smaller. Most of the decline in the 1963 catch resulted from a drop of 524 million pounds in menhaden landings. Other items showing significant declines were salmon, down 35 million pounds; whiting, 24 million; ocean perch, 16 million; Pacific mackerel, 12 million; haddock, 11 million; Maine herring and blue crabs, each 10 million; and Pacific sardines, 9 million pounds.

Substantial increases occurred in several fisheries. The catch of shrimp was 48 million pounds more than in 1962; king crabs, 24 million pounds more; and yellowtail flounder, principally at New Bedford, increased 18 million pounds.

The Atlantic Coast continued to lead other areas in the catch of fish, shellfish, etc. with a production of 2 billion pounds--44 percent of the national total--5 percent less than in 1962. Although the catch in the Gulf of Mexico (1.4 billion pounds) was slightly less than in 1962, the area accounted for 30 percent of the U. S. catch--3 percent more than in the previous year. The catch in the Pacific by fishermen from Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Hawaii was 1.1 billion pounds--23 percent of the U. S. total. The remaining 3 percent of the catch (about 133 million pounds) was taken in the Great Lakes and from lakes and streams in the Mississippi River drainage system.

Louisiana led the States in the catch of fishery products with about 750 million pounds. California was second with about 500 million pounds.

San Pedro, Calif., continued to lead U. S. fishing ports in 1963 (374 million pounds, valued at \$32 million). The port led in landings for the 4th consecutive year and in value for the 14th consecutive year. In landings, Pascagoula, Miss., was in second place with 300 million pounds; followed by Empire, La., 253 million pounds; Cameron, La., 238 million pounds; Reedville, Va., 214 million pounds; and Beaufort-Morehead City, N. C., 183 million pounds. Of these, all but San Pedro were entirely, or principally, menhaden ports. New Bedford, Mass., occupied second place in value of landings, with \$16.9 million, followed by Boston, Mass., \$10.8 million; Brownsville-Port Isabel, Texas, \$10.1 million; and San Diego, Calif., \$7.2 million.

While the United States held fifth place among the fishing nations of the world, preceded by Japan, Peru, China (Mainland), and the U. S. S. R., the percentage of the world catch taken by domestic fishermen continued to decline. In 1950, U. S. fishermen accounted for over 13 percent of the world catch. By 1961, the proportion had fallen to 7 percent; in 1962, to 6.6 percent; and it appears likely that in 1963, less than 6 percent was taken by U. S. fishermen. Although the U. S. catch of edible fishery products declined in the years since 1950, there was a significant increase in the quantity taken for manufacture into meal and oil and for use as animal food. The catch during the period from 1951 to 1963 averaged 4.9 million pounds--almost identical with the 1950 production. However the catch in foreign countries increased spectacularly in the years following World War II and in 1962 was 138 percent greater than in 1950.

Despite the decline in catch in 1963, the total supply of fishery products (catch plus imports) reached a record of 10.5 billion pounds (round weight basis). The entire increase was due to sharp gains in imports of fish meal. In 1963, for the first time, over half of the U. S. supply of fishery products was derived from imports. In 1950, only 25 percent of the supply was imported; however, the proportion has increased steadily since 1950--in 1962 it was 47 percent, and in 1963, nearly 56 percent.

There was little change in the proportion of the supply of edible fishery products derived from imports. In 1962, receipts of edible products from foreign countries accounted for 45 percent of the supply and in 1963, 45.1 percent. However, the proportion of industrial products obtained from imports increased sharply and accounted for nearly 64 percent of the supply of these products compared with 48.6 percent in the previous year.

Average prices for fish and shellfish declined during 1963, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Average Prices and Indexes for Edible Fishery Products for December 1963. The index for all fish and shellfish decreased 11 percent (from 120.9 in December 1962 to 107.5 in December 1963). The index for fresh and frozen fishery products; for processed, fresh fish and shellfish; and for processed, frozen fish and shellfish each declined 13 percent while the index for canned fishery products dropped 6 percent.

Of the 16 items listed in the index, only 2 showed increases. These two items were small, frozen haddock fillets, with skins on, in 1-pound packages (up 8 percent) and large frozen ocean perch fillets, with skins on, in 1-pound packages (up 3 percent). The largest decrease was in the index for fresh, drawn Lake Superior whitefish, which declined 41 percent. The index for large (26-30 count) brown frozen shrimp, in 5-pound packages was down 25 percent; and dressed, fresh or frozen Western halibut, 20/80 pound size, declined 24 percent.

Preliminary data indicate that there was a sharp decline in the per capita consumption of fish in 1963. The population increase of about 3 million would require an additional 70 million pounds (round weight basis) to maintain consumption at the same level as in 1962. The catch of edible fishery products, however, declined about 85 million pounds. Imports of edible products during the first 11 months of the year were down 52 million pounds (product weight), and stocks of frozen products on December 31, 1963 were nearly 20 million pounds more than at the beginning of the year. Factors responsible for the decline are believed to have included the extremely plentiful supplies and low price of poultry and beef and the adverse publicity caused by several fatalities attributed to contaminated fish.



HIGHLIGHTS OF 1963

Records Established

U. S. CATCH:

1. Crabs, king:--77 million pounds (previous high 1962--52.8 million pounds).
2. Crabs, blue, South Atlantic States:--51 million pounds (previous high these States 1960--45 million pounds).
3. Flounders, yellowtail, New England:--68 million pounds (previous high 1962--57 million pounds).

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS:

1. Fish sticks:--79 million pounds (previous high 1962--72.2 million pounds).
2. Fish portions:--94 million pounds (previous high 1962--78.7 million pounds).

IMPORTS:

1. Groundfish fillets and blocks:--216 million pounds first 11 months 1963 (previous high first 11 months 1962--208 million pounds).
2. Shrimp:--135 million pounds first 11 months 1963 (previous high first 11 months 1962--125 million pounds).
3. Fish meal:--382,357 tons 1963 (previous high 1962--252,307 tons).
4. Oysters, canned:--7.5 million pounds first 11 months 1963 (previous high first 11 months 1962--7.1 million pounds).
5. Scallops, sea (meats):--12.6 million pounds first 11 months 1963 (previous high first 11 months 1962--11 million pounds).

SUPPLY (Domestic production plus imports):--

1. Domestic catch (4,650 million pounds) and imports (5,871 million pounds) provided a supply of 10,521 million pounds in 1963 (previous high 1962--9,906 million pounds).
2. Industrial fishery products--6.0 billion pounds (live weight basis). . . . (previous high 1962--5.3 billion pounds).
3. Fish meal:--domestic production (242,000 tons) and imports (382,357 tons) provided a supply of 624,000 tons in 1962 (previous high 1962--563,539 tons).
4. Shrimp:--domestic catch (239 million pounds) and imports (266 million pounds, heads-on weight) provided a supply of 505 million pounds in 1963 (previous high 1962--432 million pounds).

MAJOR SPECIES

Groundfish:--The Atlantic fishery for groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, ocean perch, pollock, and white hake) continued in a depressed state in 1963. The combined catch of these species (292 million pounds) was nearly 37 million pounds (11 percent) less than in 1962. The principal declines were in ocean perch, down 15.8 million pounds; haddock, 11.6 million pounds; and cod, 7.7 million pounds. In Gloucester, ocean perch landings (43 million pounds) were 10 million pounds less than in 1962 and were the lowest since 1938. The haddock decline was caused by the reduced availability of the small or scrod size fish.

Halibut:--United States and Canadian fishermen landed 71.2 million pounds (dressed weight) of halibut in 1963--nearly 4 million pounds less than the record 75.1 million pounds taken the previous year. The catch by U. S. fishermen, amounting to 34.2 million pounds, was 6 million pounds less than in 1962, while the Canadian catch (37 million pounds) was 2 million pounds greater. Reduced landings at Ketchikan and Petersburg accounted for most of the decline in U. S. landings. The Canadian catch exceeded the United States production for the first time in the history of the fishery. Prices paid fishermen for halibut declined sharply in 1963; the weighted Seattle ex-vessel price for all halibut was 23.3 cents per pound compared with 32.6 cents in 1962.

Herring, sea, Atlantic:--The catch of Maine herring (used principally for canning and as lobster bait) amounted to 147 million pounds--10 million pounds less than in the previous year. The fish were plentiful throughout the season; however, stocks of canned sardines (herring) became heavy, and canning was discontinued after the pack reached 1,584,000 cases--560,000 cases less than in the previous year. The catch would have been far less had there not been a large increase in the poundage used for bait.

Herring, sea, Pacific:--The Alaska catch of herring (which is used entirely in the manufacture of fish meal and oil or as bait) was about 31 million pounds--8 percent less than in the previous year. The catch was the smallest since 1917.

Mackerel, jack and Pacific:--The combined landings of jack and Pacific mackerel totaled 135 million pounds--only 3 percent below the near-record 1962 catch of 138.6 million pounds. Because of a limited market for canned mackerel, the 1963 catch was curtailed by the canneries imposing nightly quotas on the vessels. These limits were as low as 20 tons per vessel or about one-fifth the capacity of the average mackerel seiner. The catch of jack mackerel was 7.5 million pounds more than in the previous year, while that of Pacific mackerel declined over 11 million pounds.

Menhaden:--The catch of menhaden in 1963 was 1,726 million pounds--524 million pounds (23 percent) less than in the previous year. Despite the decline, the catch was five times that of second place tuna and six times that of third place salmon. The principal decline--437 million pounds--occurred in the Atlantic Coast States, where the season started at a slow pace and failed to improve, except in North Carolina, where the catch of 190 million pounds was 67 million pounds more than in the previous year. The North Carolina increase resulted from a productive fishery in November and December. In 1962, strong winds had prevented North Carolina seiners from operating during the latter part of November and nearly all of December. Of the Atlantic Coast States, Delaware and New Jersey, with declines of 147 million pounds and 184 million pounds, respectively, were hardest hit. Landings on the Gulf Coast started out strong, and at the end of May were nearly 50 percent greater than in the previous year. The trend was then reversed, and catches declined rapidly so that at year's end they were 87 million pounds (8 percent less than in 1962). Despite the lower landings in 1963, the catch in the Gulf area was the third highest and was considerably above the average for the previous 5 years.

Salmon:--About 280 million pounds of salmon were taken by U. S. fishermen in 1963--11 percent less than in the previous year, and 3 percent below the 1953-62 average. In Alaska, the catch was down 60 million pounds due to sharp declines in the runs of red, chum, and pink salmon. Production of pink salmon was off sharply in central Alaska but was up in the southeastern part of the State. Chum catches were off in all districts, while red runs were off in both Western and Central Alaska. In Washington, the catch of over 52 million pounds exceeded that of 1962 by 30 million pounds, due principally to the large pink run which yielded a catch of 31 million pounds--26 million pounds more than in the parent year (1961).

Sardines, Pacific:--Sardines again failed to appear in volume off southern California, and only 6 million pounds were taken during the year. Less than half of the catch was taken during the fall season, the period in which the catch frequently exceeded more than 1 billion pounds during the years from 1934-44.

Tuna:--The U. S. catch of tuna landed in continental United States and Hawaii was about 315 million pounds--1 percent more than in the previous year. Albacore receipts were substantially greater than the 46 million pounds taken in 1962. Bluefin showed little change, while skipjack registered a small gain. The California catch of yellowfin totaled only 109 million pounds--15 million pounds less than in 1962. Landings on the Atlantic Coast were up sharply, amounting to about 12 million pounds, or nearly 4 percent of the 315 million pounds mentioned above. The Atlantic Coast catch in 1962 was only 7.2 million pounds. In addition, U. S. fishermen delivered over 39 million pounds of domestically caught tuna to Puerto Rican canners in 1963. Of this amount, over 6 million pounds were taken in the Northwest Atlantic, while the remainder came from the eastern Pacific. Most of the Pacific landings in Puerto Rico were skipjack.

Crabs, blue:--The catch of blue crabs at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports was about 6 percent less than the 155 million pounds taken the previous year. Production in Maryland and Virginia--the principal producing States--was down sharply, while landings in the South Atlantic States totaled a record 51 million pounds.

Crabs, Dungeness:--The catch of Dungeness crabs in Washington, Oregon, and California continued far below normal. The catch in Washington during the first 10 months of the year was slightly below the low level of the previous year, while landings in California were less than half the disastrous 1.7 million pounds taken during this period in 1962. In Alaska, however, the catch for the year totaled a record 11.8 million pounds--nearly 3 million pounds more than in the previous year.

Crabs, king:--Alaska fishermen took a record 77 million pounds of king crabs in 1963--24 million pounds more than in the previous year. Production of these shellfish has increased spectacularly in recent years. It first exceeded 1 million pounds in 1948. In 1957, the 14-million mark was exceeded. The catch reached 28.6 million pounds in 1960, 43 million pounds in 1961, and 52.8 million pounds in 1962.

Oysters:--Preliminary data indicate that the 1963 harvest of oysters was slightly greater than the rather poor take of 56 million pounds in 1962. The catch was apparently the second smallest in the history of the fishery. Both major producing areas--the Gulf and Chesapeake Bay--established records for the harvesting of oysters--a new high for the Gulf and a new low for the Chesapeake.

Shrimp:--The total U. S. catch of shrimp (Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coast) in 1963 amounted to about 239 million pounds, compared with 191 million pounds in 1962. The catch of 220 million pounds (heads-on weight) in the South Atlantic and Gulf States was 31 percent greater than in 1962. Shrimp landings at Gulf ports were the largest since the collection of detailed records began in 1956; however, South Atlantic ports had shrimp landings that were the smallest in many years. Compared with the previous 2 years, 1963 Gulf landings showed a substantial increase in the catch of white and brown species, and a smaller increase in the pink shrimp. The catch of shrimp in Alaska amounted to over 14 million pounds--about 2.5 million pounds less than in the previous year. The domestic catch of shrimp (239 million pounds) and imports (about 266 million pounds, heads-on weight) provided a record supply of 505 million pounds--73 million pounds more than in 1962. Despite an increase of over 13 million pounds in frozen stocks during the year, consumption of shrimp in 1963 reached a new high. The greater supply of shrimp in 1963 resulted in a significant reduction in prices during the year.

MANUFACTURED FISHERY PRODUCTS

Canned fish and shellfish:--The volume of canned fishery products packed for human consumption in 1963 was about 7 percent less than the 759 million pounds produced the previous year. Tuna was the principal item, with a pack of 16.3 million cases (319 million pounds). Although the tuna pack was 708,000 cases less than in 1962, the volume of the production was still more than twice that of second place salmon--3.3 million cases (158 million pounds). The pack of salmon in Alaska was nearly 800,000 cases less than in 1962, due to sharply reduced runs of reds in Western and Central Alaska, pinks in Central Alaska, and chum in all districts. The Washington and Oregon pack of salmon (616,000 cases) was nearly 90 percent greater than in 1962 due largely to the excellent run of pink salmon in Puget Sound. Production of canned Maine sardines amounting to about 1.6 million cases (37.1 million pounds) was 26 percent less than in the previous year. Since large stocks of the canned sardines accumulated,

canning was discontinued after the pack reached 1,584,000 cases. Pacific sardines again failed to appear off southern California, and only 40,000 cases were canned--the smallest pack in 50 years or more. The pack of canned jack and Pacific mackerel--1,271,000 cases (57 million pounds) was 51,000 cases greater than in 1962. In the Gulf States, packs of shrimp--970,000 cases (14.6 million pounds)--and oysters--318,000 cases (4.5 million pounds)--were 24 and 63 percent greater than in 1962.

Fish meal:--The production of fish meal, amounting to about 242,000 tons, was 22 percent less than in 1962 and was the smallest since 1953. Because of the shortage of menhaden, the production of meal from these fish was only 180,000 tons--25 percent less than in 1962.

Fish oil:--The production of fish oil, 184 million pounds, was about 64 million pounds less than in the previous year. Despite the decline in the catch, menhaden oil (165 million pounds) accounted for 90 percent of the total 1963 fish oil production.

Fish solubles:--About 96,000 tons of fish solubles and homogenized condensed fish were produced during 1963--23 percent less than in the previous year. The production was far below the record 165,000 tons manufactured in 1959.

Groundfish fillets:--The domestic production of groundfish fillets (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, ocean perch, and pollock) in 1963 totaled about 84.5 million pounds--10 percent less than in the previous year and 43 percent less than the record 1951 production of 149 million pounds.

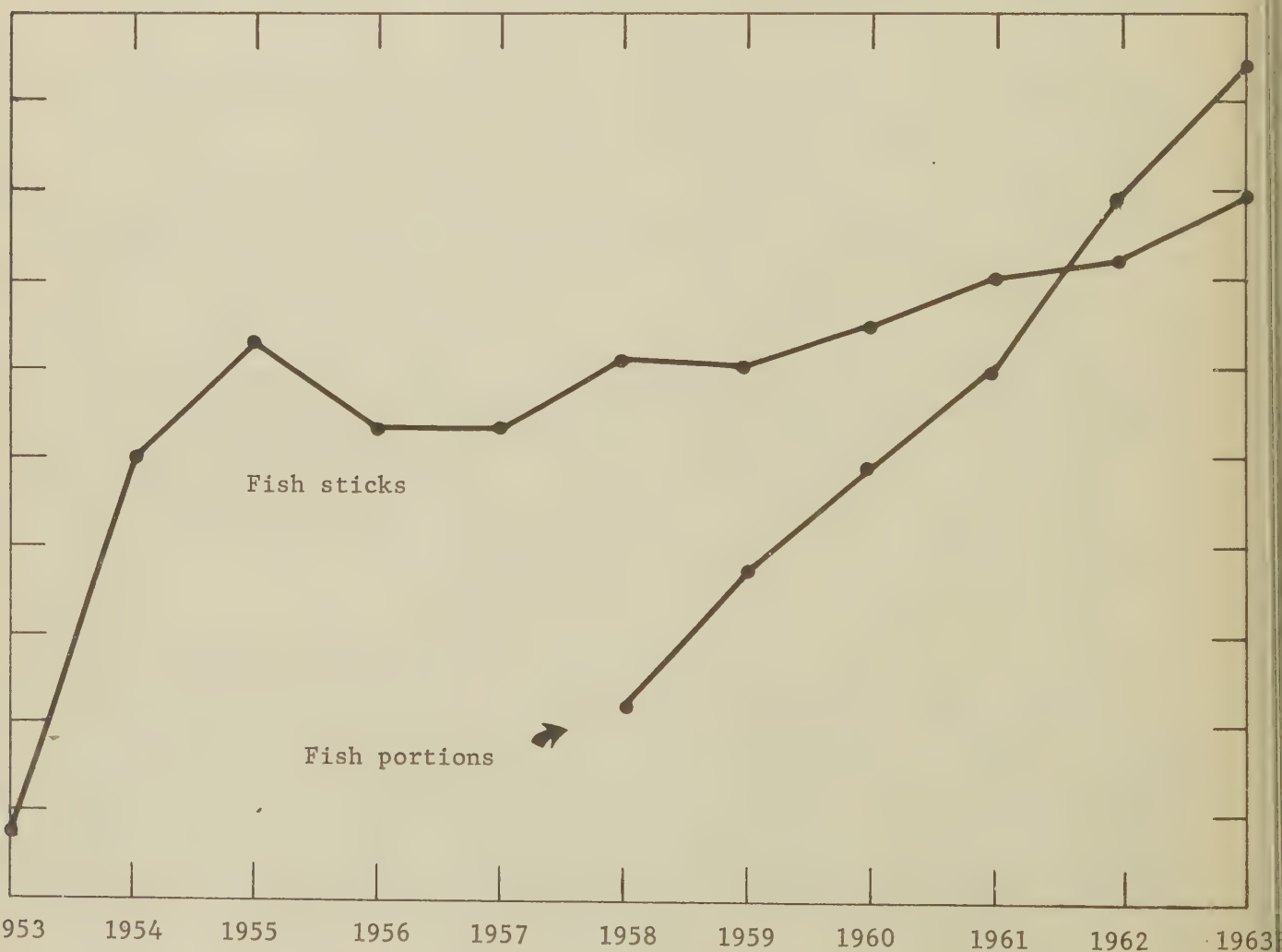
Fish sticks and portions:--Production of both fish sticks (79 million pounds) and fish portions (94 million pounds) established new records in 1963. Production of fish sticks was 7 million pounds more than in the previous year and portions, 15 million pounds.

FOREIGN TRADE

Imports:--Imports of edible fishery products into the United States in 1963 were about 50 million pounds (4 percent) less than the 1.2 billion pounds received in 1962. Items received in considerably smaller volume than in the previous year included fresh or frozen tuna, canned tuna, canned salmon, and canned sardines in oil. Items received in greater volume included groundfish and ocean perch fillets, fresh or frozen swordfish, frozen shrimp, and canned crab meat. Imports of fish meal during 1963 amounted to 382,357 tons, 130,050 tons more than for the same period the previous year.

Exports:--Exports of domestic edible fishery products in 1963 were about 10 percent greater than the 56.5 million pounds shipped to foreign countries in 1962. Most of the gain resulted from increased shipments of frozen shrimp to Japan, and fresh and frozen salmon to Canada, France, and other countries. Exports of canned sardines were less than half those in 1962. Although exports of edible fishery products increased in both 1962 and 1963 over the low 40 million pounds shipped to foreign countries in 1961, the volume exported during 1963 was only 5 percent of the amount imported.

PRODUCTION OF FISH STICKS AND PORTIONS, 1953-63



U. S. CATCH OF CERTAIN SPECIES, 1962-63

Species	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>
	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>
Anchovies, California.	2,764	3,300
Cod, Atlantic:		
Maine.	2,260	2,000
Massachusetts.	40,647	33,600
Other.	4,003	3,600
Total.	46,910	39,200
Crabs:		
Dungeness, Alaska.	8,990	11,800
King, Alaska	52,782	77,000
Haddock:		
Maine.	2,545	2,800
Massachusetts.	131,558	119,600
Other.	147	200
Total.	134,250	122,600
Halibut: <u>2/</u>		
Alaska	27,682	22,400
Washington, Oregon, and California	12,657	11,800
Total.	40,339	34,200
Herring:		
Maine.	156,699	147,000
Alaska	33,876	31,000
Industrial fish, Maine and Massachusetts <u>3/</u>	31,680	47,900
Mackerel:		
Jack, California	89,979	97,500
Pacific.	48,579	37,300
Menhaden	2,249,917	1,726,000
Ocean perch, Atlantic.	123,983	108,200
Pollock.	16,333	14,300
Salmon	314,566	280,000
Sardine, Pacific	15,363	6,000
Scallops, sea (meats).	24,634	19,200
Shrimp (heads-on):		
South Atlantic and Gulf States	167,804	220,300
Other.	23,302	18,700
Total.	191,106	239,000
Tuna	312,157	315,000
Whiting:		
Maine.	17,832	15,900
Massachusetts.	75,384	55,300
Other.	11,872	9,600
Total.	105,088	80,800
Total, all above items	3,999,995	3,437,300
Other <u>4/</u>	1,256,163	1,212,700
Grand total.	5,256,158	4,650,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Dressed weight. 3/ Excludes menhaden. 4/ Includes landings for species not listed.

CATCH OF FISH AND SHELLFISH, 1921-63

Year	Catch for human food	Catch for industrial products <u>1/</u>	Total		Average price per pound
	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Cents</u>
1921.	1,451	804	2,255	(2)	(2)
1922.	1,677	942	2,619	(2)	(2)
1923.	1,807	919	2,726	(2)	(2)
1924.	1,874	587	2,461	(2)	(2)
1925.	2,029	862	2,891	(2)	(2)
1926.	2,198	673	2,871	(2)	(2)
1927.	2,172	634	2,806	(2)	(2)
1928.	2,370	691	3,061	(2)	(2)
1929.	2,601	890	3,491	(2)	(2)
1930.	2,478	746	3,224	109	3.39
1931.	2,129	501	2,630	77	2.94
1932.	1,864	748	2,612	56	2.13
1933.	2,086	911	2,997	(2)	(2)
1934.	2,434	1,670	4,104	(2)	(2)
1935.	2,583	1,552	4,135	(2)	(2)
1936.	2,854	1,972	4,826	(2)	(2)
1937.	2,703	1,650	4,353	101	2.32
1938.	2,639	1,615	4,254	94	2.20
1939.	2,713	1,732	4,445	97	2.17
1940.	2,674	1,385	4,059	99	2.44
1941.	3,062	1,838	4,900	129	2.63
1942.	2,683	1,192	3,875	170	4.40
1943.	2,737	1,425	4,162	204	4.90
1944.	2,865	1,668	4,533	213	4.70
1945.	3,167	1,431	4,598	270	5.87
1946.	3,049	1,418	4,467	313	7.01
1947.	3,020	1,329	4,349	312	7.16
1948.	3,146	1,367	4,513	371	8.22
1949.	3,305	1,499	4,804	343	7.13
1950.	*3,307	1,594	4,901	347	7.09
1951.	3,048	1,385	4,433	365	*8.23
1952.	2,778	1,654	4,432	364	8.20
1953.	2,519	1,968	4,487	356	7.94
1954.	2,705	2,057	4,762	359	7.55
1955.	2,579	2,230	4,809	339	7.05
1956.	2,690	2,578	*5,268	372	7.06
1957.	2,475	2,314	4,789	354	7.39
1958.	2,651	2,096	4,747	373	7.86
1959.	2,369	*2,753	5,122	346	6.76
1960.	2,498	2,444	4,942	354	7.15
1961.	2,485	2,699	5,184	362	6.98
1962.	2,540	2,716	5,256	*397	7.55
1963 <u>3/</u>	2,455	2,195	4,650	(2)	(2)

1/ Manufactured into meal, oil, fish solubles, homogenized condensed fish, shell products, and used as bait and animal food.

2/ Not available.

3/ Preliminary.

* Record.

Note:--Does not include data on the Hawaiian catch prior to 1946.



CATCH BY AREAS, VARIOUS YEARS, 1936-63

(Million pounds)

Area	1936	1940	1950	1960	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>
Atlantic Coast:						
Quantity.	1,605	1,628	2,140	2,450	2,545	2,017
Percent	<u>33</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>44</u>
Gulf:						
Quantity.	187	250	571	1,266	1,437	1,401
Percent	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>30</u>
Washington, Oregon and California:						
Quantity.	1,926	1,453	1,515	703	697	709
Percent	<u>40</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>
Great Lakes and Mississippi River:						
Quantity.	176	164	177	154	135	133
Percent	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Alaska:						
Quantity.	932	564	482	358	429	378
Percent	<u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
Hawaii:						
Quantity.	(2)	(2)	16	11	13	12
Percent	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	4,826	4,059	4,901	4,942	5,256	4,650

1/ Preliminary.2/ Data not available.LANDINGS AT CERTAIN U. S. PORTS, 1963 1/

Port	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Important species
San Pedro, California.	374,000	32,000	Tuna, mackerel
Pascagoula, Mississippi.	300,000	5,200	Menhaden and other industrial fish
Empire, Louisiana.	253,000	5,500	Menhaden, shrimp
Cameron, Louisiana.	238,000	4,800	Menhaden, shrimp
Reedville, Virginia.	214,000	(2)	Menhaden
Beaufort-Morehead City, North Carolina.	183,000	(2)	Menhaden, shrimp
Gloucester, Massachusetts.	138,000	6,600	Ocean perch, whiting, industrial fish
New Bedford, Massachusetts	135,000	16,900	Flounders, scallops, haddock
Morgan City, Louisiana	119,000	5,100	Menhaden, shrimp
Boston, Massachusetts.	107,000	10,800	Haddock, cod, pollock
Lewes, Delaware.	91,000	(2)	Menhaden
Port Arthur, Texas	89,000	2,500	Menhaden, shrimp
Houma, Louisiana	78,000	5,200	Shrimp
San Diego, California.	59,000	7,200	Tuna
Brownsville-Port Isabel, Texas . .	24,000	10,100	Shrimp

1/ Preliminary.2/ Data not available.

Note:--The largest landings made at a U. S. port occurred in 1950 when 848 million pounds of fish and shellfish were landed in the San Pedro area. This catch was valued at \$38 million which was likewise the greatest value received by fishermen for a catch landed at a U. S. port in a single year.

PACK OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, 1962-63

Item	1962		1963 <u>1/</u>	
	<u>Thousand standard cases</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Thousand standard cases</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>
Tuna:				
California	10,511	206,484	9,064	177,654
Washington and Oregon	1,471	29,497	1,503	30,210
Hawaii and American Samoa	4,270	84,556	1,439	27,773
Puerto Rico			3,465	66,874
Atlantic Coast States	766	14,969	839	16,444
Total	17,018	335,506	<u>2/</u> 16,310	318,955
Salmon:				
Alaska	3,474	166,743	2,679	128,592
Washington and Oregon	326	15,644	616	29,568
Total	3,800	182,387	3,295	158,160
Sardines:				
Maine	2,144	50,178	1,584	37,066
Pacific	137	6,168	40	1,800
Mackerel, jack and Pacific	1,220	54,917	1,271	57,195
Oysters, Gulf States	195	2,730	318	4,452
Shrimp, Gulf States	783	11,738	970	14,550
Total above items	25,297	643,624	23,788	592,178
Other	3,701	113,579	(3)	(3)
Grand total	28,998	757,203	(3)	(3)

1/ Preliminary.

2/ The pack of tuna consisted of albacore, 4,993,800 cases and light meat, 11,316,100 cases.

3/ Data not available.

PRODUCTION OF FISH STICKS AND PORTIONS, 1958-63

Year	Sticks	Portions	Total
	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>
1958	61,011	21,790	82,801
1959	60,378	37,147	97,525
1960	65,142	49,381	114,523
1961	69,824	59,847	129,671
1962	72,217	78,678	150,895
1963 <u>1/</u>	79,000	94,000	173,000

1/ Preliminary.

U. S. PRODUCTION OF FISH MEAL, 1962-63

Product	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Menhaden.	238,680	179,971
Tuna and mackerel	26,559	(2)
Herring	5,095	(2)
Unclassified.	40,898	61,675
Total	311,232	241,646

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Included in unclassified.



U. S. PRODUCTION OF FISH OIL, 1962-63

Product	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>
	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>
Menhaden.	230,144	165,037
Herring	5,086	(2)
Tuna and mackerel	5,008	(2)
Sardine	161	(2)
Unclassified.	7,201	18,915
Total	247,600*	183,952**

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Included with unclassified.

* Converted at 7.5.

** Converted at 7.75.



U. S. PRODUCTION OF FISH SOLUBLES AND HOMOGENIZED CONDENSED FISH, 1962-63

Product	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Fish solubles	113,238	89,000
Homogenized condensed fish.	11,096	7,224
Total	124,334	96,224

1/ Preliminary.

U. S. SUPPLY OF FISH MEAL AND SOLUBLES, 1951-63

(Dry weight basis)

Year	U. S. production <u>1/</u>		Imports		Total
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Tons</u>
1951.	234,938	64.6	<u>2/</u> 128,478	35.4	363,416
1952.	256,644	55.8	<u>2/</u> 203,539	44.2	460,183
1953.	279,598	68.0	<u>2/</u> 131,473	32.0	411,071
1954.	314,482	68.1	147,584	31.9	462,066
1955.	319,962	76.2	99,692	23.8	419,654
1956.	360,207	79.6	92,089	20.4	452,296
1957.	325,221	79.0	86,414	21.0	411,635
1958.	313,228	74.3	108,167	25.7	421,395
1959.	*389,231	72.5	147,392	27.5	536,623
1960.	339,601	71.8	133,349	28.2	472,950
1961.	367,392	62.3	221,923	37.7	589,315
1962.	373,399	59.3	256,219	40.7	629,618
1963 <u>3/</u>	289,758	42.9	*385,948	57.1	*675,706

1/ Includes homogenized condensed fish.

2/ Imports of meal only. Data not available on imports of solubles.

3/ Preliminary.

* Record.

Note:--Wet weight of solubles and homogenized condensed fish have been converted to dry weight by reducing their poundage by one-half.

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF GROUND FISH AND ATLANTIC OCEAN PERCH FILLETS, 1959-63

Year	U. S. production <u>1/</u>		Imports <u>2/</u>		Total
	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>
1959.	91,133	33.0	184,837	67.0	275,970
1960.	93,818	37.6	155,550	62.4	249,368
1961.	93,039	32.3	195,099	67.7	288,138
1962.	93,548	29.7	221,420	70.3	314,968
1963.	<u>3/</u> 84,500	27.0	<u>4/</u> 228,000	73.0	312,500

1/ Record production, 1951 (148,786,000 pounds).

2/ Includes imports of frozen blocks of groundfish.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Data for December estimated.



U. S. SUPPLY OF FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1947-63

(Round weight basis)

Year	Domestic catch		Imports <u>1/</u>		Total
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
1947.	4,349	86.0	710	14.0	5,059
1948.	4,513	80.0	1,128	20.0	5,641
1949.	4,804	79.5	1,237	20.5	6,041
1950.	4,901	74.9	1,646	25.1	6,547
1951.	4,433	65.6	2,324	34.4	6,757
1952.	4,432	58.0	3,204	42.0	7,636
1953.	4,487	64.0	2,528	36.0	7,015
1954.	4,762	62.7	2,829	37.3	7,591
1955.	4,809	67.6	2,303	32.4	7,112
1956.	*5,268	69.7	2,287	30.3	7,555
1957.	4,789	67.1	2,351	32.9	7,140
1958.	4,747	64.0	2,673	36.0	7,420
1959.	5,122	61.2	3,251	38.8	8,373
1960.	4,942	61.3	3,118	38.7	8,060
1961.	5,184	56.3	4,026	43.7	9,210
1962.	5,256	53.1	4,650	46.9	9,906
1963 <u>2/</u>	4,650	44.2	*5,871	55.8	*10,521

1/ Excludes imports of cured cod into Puerto Rico.

2/ Preliminary.

* Record.



U. S. SUPPLY OF EDIBLE FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1947-63

(Round weight basis)

Year	Domestic catch		Imports <u>1/</u>		Total
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
1947.	3,020	82.9	625	17.1	3,645
1948.	3,146	81.4	717	18.6	3,863
1949.	3,305	82.2	715	17.8	4,020
1950.	*3,307	76.6	1,008	23.4	4,315
1951.	3,048	74.6	1,039	25.4	4,087
1952.	2,778	70.4	1,169	29.6	3,947
1953.	2,519	67.5	1,213	32.5	3,732
1954.	2,705	66.4	1,369	33.6	4,074
1955.	2,579	66.1	1,323	33.9	3,902
1956.	2,690	66.0	1,387	34.0	4,077
1957.	2,475	61.6	1,541	38.4	4,016
1958.	2,651	61.3	1,673	38.7	4,324
1959.	2,369	55.2	1,921	44.8	4,290
1960.	2,498	58.1	1,798	41.9	4,296
1961.	2,485	57.4	1,846	42.6	4,331
1962.	2,540	55.0	*2,082	45.0	*4,622
1963 <u>2/</u>	2,455	54.9	2,014	45.1	4,469

1/ Excludes imports of cured cod into Puerto Rico.

2/ Preliminary.

* Record.

U. S. SUPPLY OF INDUSTRIAL FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1947-63

(Round weight basis)

Year	Domestic Catch		Imports		Total
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
1947.	1,329	94.0	85	6.0	1,414
1948.	1,367	76.9	411	23.1	1,778
1949.	1,499	74.2	522	25.8	2,021
1950.	1,594	71.4	638	28.6	2,232
1951.	1,385	51.9	1,285	48.1	2,670
1952.	1,654	44.8	2,035	55.2	3,689
1953.	1,968	60.0	1,315	40.0	3,283
1954.	2,057	58.5	1,460	41.5	3,517
1955.	2,230*	69.5	980	30.5	3,210
1956.	2,578	74.1	900	25.9	3,478
1957.	2,314	74.1	810	25.9	3,124
1958.	2,096	67.6	1,000	32.4	3,096
1959.	*2,753	67.4	1,330	32.6	4,083
1960.	2,444	64.9	1,320	35.1	3,764
1961.	2,699	55.3	2,180	44.7	4,879
1962.	2,716	51.4	2,568	48.6	5,284
1963 <u>1/</u>	2,195	36.3	*3,857	63.7	*6,052

1/ Preliminary.

* Record.



U. S. EXPORTS OF CERTAIN DOMESTIC FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1962-63

Item	11 months		Total 1962	Record exports	
	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>			
	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>
Canned:					
Mackerel.	3,825	4,043	4,272	1957	17,044
Salmon.	7,614	8,797	8,978	1943	69,486
Sardines:					
In oil.	541	117	578	1943	137,203
Not in oil.	6,030	3,149	7,188		
Shrimp.	2,010	2,720	2,212	1960	3,482
Squid	6,932	7,223	7,785	1959	9,156
Fish oils, unclassified . .	122,878	229,080	123,050	1963	(2)

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Record 1963 exports will exceed 229,080,000 pounds by the amount exported in December.

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

U. S. IMPORTS OF CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1962-63

Item	Unit	11 months		Total 1962	Record imports	
		1962	1963 <u>1/</u>			
		Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Year	Quantity
Edible fishery products:						
Fresh and frozen:						
Filletts:						
Groundfish and ocean						
perch.	1,000 pounds	73,751	75,223	77,879	1962	221,420
Blocks or slabs	do	134,265	140,817	143,541		
Total	do	208,016	216,040	221,420	1962	221,420
Other	do	70,068	63,794	76,443	1962	76,443
Salmon.	do	9,267	8,476	9,735	1950	44,975
Tuna:						
Albacore.	do	78,301	64,565	83,940	1962	83,940
Other	do	177,498	142,790	188,525	1962	188,525
Loins and discs	do	9,872	10,710	10,521	1957	12,434
Sea scallops (meats).	do	11,002	12,592	11,563	1963	(2)
Lobsters:						
Common (includes fresh-						
cooked meat)	do	19,632	19,664	22,101	1951	23,558
Spiny	do	33,410	31,278	35,947	1962	35,947
Shrimp (mostly frozen,						
some canned and dried)	do	125,385	135,234	141,183	1962	141,183
Canned:						
Salmon.	do	6,837	1,200	6,843	1959	31,154
Sardines:						
In oil.	do	30,379	18,506	32,603	1932	42,336
Not in oil.	do	17,446	20,156	20,342	1953	34,271
Tuna:						
In oil.	do	346	218	358	1950	36,410
In brine.	do	53,544	48,412	56,361	1961	58,232
Bonito and yellowtail:						
In oil.	do	5,807	3,409	6,127	1954	12,996
In brine.	do	2,432	2,015	2,600	1957	3,905
Crab meat	do	3,302	4,899	3,505	1939	13,507
Lobsters:						
Common.	do	2,990	2,253	3,111	1962	3,111
Spiny	do	192	261	198	1952	2,621
Oysters (mostly canned)	do	7,106	7,489	7,830	1962	7,830
Nonedible fishery products:						
Meal and scrap.	tons	3/252,307	3/382,357	252,307	1963	382,357
Solubles.	do	5,921	3,613	6,308	1959	26,630
Whale oil, sperm.	1,000 pounds	65,222	65,880	69,223	1962	69,223

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Record 1963 imports will exceed 12,592,000 pounds by the quantity received in December.

3/ Data are for the entire year.

Note:--The data include imports into U. S. territories and possessions, but do not include landings of tuna by foreign vessels in American Samoa.

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

U. S. IMPORTS OF SHRIMP, BY COUNTRY, 1962-63

(Import weight)

Country	11 months		Total 1962
	1962	1963 <u>1/</u>	
	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>	<u>Thousand pounds</u>
Mexico.	67,579	67,649	77,665
Guatemala	2,088	1,774	2,298
El Salvador	6,306	5,884	7,156
Panama.	9,637	9,614	10,117
Colombia.	2,076	1,708	2,207
Venezuela	5,708	5,188	6,341
British Guiana.	3,854	4,788	4,129
Ecuador	4,799	5,251	5,121
India	4,945	9,284	5,616
Pakistan.	2,742	2,783	3,156
Japan	3,572	3,846	3,922
Egypt	1,507	958	1,782
Other countries	10,572	16,507	11,673
Total	125,385	135,234	141,183

1/ Preliminary.

Source:--Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

REVIEW OF WORLD FISHERIES, 1950 AND 1962, CATCH BY CONTINENTS

(Live weight basis)

Continent	1950	1962	Percent increase
	<u>Billion pounds</u>	<u>Billion pounds</u>	
North America:			
United States	5.85	<u>1/</u> 6.47	11
Other	2.48	3.21	29
Total	8.33	9.68	16
South America:			
Peru.	.18	15.06	8,267
Other	.90	2.73	203
Total	1.08	17.79	1,547
Europe.	13.38	18.41	38
Asia.	15.68	38.62	146
U. S. S. R.	3.59	7.98	122
Africa.	2.34	5.82	149
Oceania	.20	.29	45
Grand total	44.60	98.59	121

1/ Revised.

Source:--Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1962, Volume XV, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

WORLD CATCH OF FISH, CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSKS, ETC., BY COUNTRIES, 1962

(Live weight basis)

Country	Billion pounds	Percent
Japan.	15.13	15.3
Peru	15.06	15.3
China (Mainland)	<u>1/</u> 11.07	11.2
U. S. S. R.	7.98	8.1
United States.	<u>2/</u> 6.47	6.6
Norway	2.95	3.0
Canada	2.46	2.5
Spain.	2.22	2.3
India.	2.15	2.2
United Kingdom	2.08	2.1
Indonesia.	2.08	2.1
Iceland.	1.84	1.9
Denmark.	1.73	1.8
France	1.62	1.6
South Africa	1.44	1.5
Chile.	1.41	1.4
Germany, Western	1.39	1.4
Portugal	1.14	1.2
Philippines.	1.11	1.1
Korea, South	.99	1.0
South West Africa.	.90	.9
Burma.	.79	.8
Thailand	.75	.8
Pakistan	.73	.7
China (Taiwan)	.72	.7
Netherlands.	.71	.7
Sweden.	.64	.6
Brazil	<u>3/</u> .62	.6
Angola	.59	.6
Viet-Nam, South.	.56	.6
Mexico	.48	.5
Italy.	.48	.5
Federation of Malaya	.44	.4
Poland	.40	.4
Morocco.	.36	.4
Cambodia	.32	.3
Faeroe Islands	.32	.3
Senegal.	.29	.3
Germany, Eastern	<u>3/</u> .29	.3
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	.26	.3
Chad	.22	.2
Argentina.	.21	.2
Ceylon	.18	.2
Other.	5.01	5.1
Total.	98.59	100.0

1/ 1959 data.2/ Revised.3/ 1961 data.

Source:--Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1962, Volume XV, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Created in 1849, the U.S. Department of the Interior is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, fish, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs.

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